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1

SPRING, 1958



*The Quarterly Journal of the*  
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# *The Southeastern Librarian*

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VOLUME VIII

SPRING, 1958

NUMBER 1

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## Who's Who in . . .

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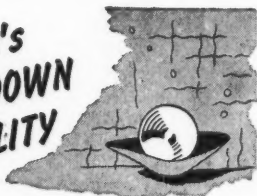
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## *Southeastern Librarians in "Who's Who in the South and Southwest"*

By JOHN DAVID MARSHALL\*

*Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, published by the A. N. Marquis Company of Chicago, is now in its fifth (1956) edition. This work has established itself as a useful source of biographical data relating to noteworthy men and women identified with the states of Alabama, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Those individuals listed in this standard reference work have been chosen "under [the publisher's] carefully established selective standards for reflecting subjectivity to reference enquiry because of meritorious factors."<sup>1</sup>

The fifth (1956) edition of *Who's Who in the South and Southwest* provides biographical information relating to some 13,400 individuals identified with the fourteen states just named.<sup>2</sup> It goes almost without saying that some librarians would be of sufficient reference interest to be selected for listing in WWS&SW. But who are they?

This writer recently undertook the identification of the librarians who on meritorious scores are deemed noteworthy enough by the publisher to be included in the latest edition of WWS&SW. Scanning the pages of this 1,017-page work revealed that a total of 213 librarians are listed. Of these librarians, 121 are working

in the nine states which are included in the Southeastern Library Association.<sup>3</sup> Other Southeastern librarians

3. The 121 librarians, listed by state, are as follows: ALABAMA—Virginia Johnson Brigham, Clyde H. Cantrell, Emily Miller Danton, Sadie P. Delaney, W. Stanley Hoole, Margaret Helen Scott, Robert W. Severance, Morteza D. Sprague, Helen Stamp, Fant H. Thornley; FLORIDA—Zella D. Adams, Mildred R. Crowe, Dorothy Dodd, William S. Frieze, Alice McBride Hanse, Archie L. McNeal, Louise Richardson, Frank B. Sessa, Louis Shores, Charlotte Annette Smith, John B. Thomas, Charlotte Anne Thompson, Clara Elizabeth Wendel, Stanley L. West; GEORGIA—Margaret Baillie, Jean Dorothy Cochran, Dorothy Crossland, Margaret M. Jemison, Virginia Lacy Jones, William Porter Kellam, Guy R. Lyle, John David Marshall, Mrs. Andrew P. Montague, Lillian Lorinne Patterson, Mary Virginia Satterfield, John C. Settlemyer, Charles Holmes Stone, Ella M. Thornton, Ola M. Wyeth; KENTUCKY—Leo Taylor Crismon, Dorothy Thomas Cullen, Jessie Croft Ellis, Clarence R. Graham, Edna Jeanette Grauman, Laura K. Martin, Frances Jane Porter, Evelyn Julia Schneider, Lawrence S. Thompson; MISSISSIPPI—Beulah Culbertson, Anna Eleanor Harkins, John S. Hartin, Ada Holaday, Alice Koonce, Anna Margaret Roberts, Pearl Jean Sneed, Julia Baylis Starnes; NORTH CAROLINA—Charles M. Adams, Susan Grey Akers, Paul Salen Ballance, Carrie Lougee Broughton, Harlan C. Brown, Addie Mae Cooke, Hoyt R. Galvin, Dillard S. Gardner, Elizabeth House Hughey, Ruth Lowens Mace, Jerrold Orne, Edwin Calhoun Osburn, Benjamin E. Powell, Charles E. Rush, Josephine Price Sherrill, Jeannette Graham Trotter, Carlton P. West; SOUTH CAROLINA—Margaret Bald, George E. Cooke, Nancy Jane Day, Naomi Mildred Derrick, Cornelia A. Graham, Karl Koopman, Robert L. Meriwether, Athelma R. Nix, Alfred H. Raulinson, Emily C. Sanders, Robert C. Tucker; TENNESSEE—Robert S. Alvarez, Arna Bontemps, Rudolph B. Clark, Eileen Cunningham, Jesse Cunningham, Lois H. Daniel, Elise Draper, Bernard L. Foy, Helen M. Harris, Edward Atwood Henry, John Irel Hall Hodges, Mildred Iddins, William H. Jesse, A. F. Kuhlman, Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, Margaret Elizabeth Newhall, Daniel M. Robinson, Mary U. Rothrock, Adelaide Corinne Rowell, Clarence P. Snelgrove; VIRGINIA—Thomas P. Ayer, Ellen Coolidge Burke, Marshall Wingfield Butt, Randolph W. Church, Harry Clemons, Henry Edmunds Coleman, Jr., Frances Farmer, Paul Livingston Grier, William G. Harkins, Pearl Russell Hinesley, Arthur M. Kirby, Flavia Reed Owen, Harold J. Sander, Earl Gregg Swem, Wallace Meriweather Van Jackson, Carlton Lamar Wallis, John Cook Wylie. (The 44 names appearing in italics are those Southeastern librarians who are also listed in *Who's Who in America*, 1956-57. If by chance some librarian, included in WWS&SW, has been omitted from this footnote listing, the writer offers his apologies for the inadvertent omission.)

\*John David Marshall is Acquisitions Librarian, University of Georgia Library, Athens, Georgia.

1. *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, 5th ed. Chicago, A. N. Marquis Co., 1956, p. 6.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 7.



may be interested in knowing a bit about the careers of their fellow librarians who have made a mark in the library world. For this reason the writer offers them this study.

At this point it may be well to indicate in some measure the scope of this article. Librarians identified with the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and the District of Columbia have not been included in this study. Only those librarians working in the SELA states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia come in for consideration here.

Librarians, generally speaking, are a highly mobile group. And for this reason it should be noted that quite possibly some of the individuals included in this study may have changed positions since the publication of their vitae in the fifth edition of *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*. Some librarians will have come into the region; others will have left the region; still others will have changed positions either within or outside the state with which they identified themselves at the time this edition of WWS&SW was in preparation.<sup>4</sup>

\* \* \* \*

Southeastern librarians in *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*. . . Where do they work? Where were they born? How young is the oldest? How old is the youngest? How many are men? How many are women? How many are married? What is their church preference? What is their political affiliation? These are some of the questions of a personal nature to which this writer sought a composite answer.

4. No effort has been made to identify all changes in position which may have occurred. A few such changes—those which have come to the attention of either this writer or the *Southeastern Librarian* editor—have been taken into consideration in preparing this article.

Then there are questions of a professional nature to which the writer sought a composite answer: With what type library are these librarians associated? What positions do they hold in these libraries? How many teach in library schools? How many are associated with other library service units? What library schools have they attended? How many have earned doctorates? How many have had honorary degrees conferred upon them? To what professional library associations do they belong? How many belong to honorary fraternities? What have they contributed to the library profession in the way of publications? To these questions, both personal and professional, let us now turn.

Of the 121 Southeastern librarians whose careers are recorded in the latest edition of WWS&SW, Alabama can claim *ten* (5 men, 5 women); Florida, *fourteen* (6 men, 8 women); Georgia, *fifteen* (5 men, 10 women); Kentucky, *nine* (3 men, 6 women); Mississippi, *eight* (1 man, 7 women); North Carolina, *seventeen* (10 men, 7 women); South Carolina, *eleven* (4 men, 7 women); Tennessee, *twenty* (11 men, 9 women); Virginia, *seventeen* (13 men, 4 women). In order of rank Tennessee takes first place with 20 of her librarians in WWS&SW. She is followed by North Carolina and Virginia with 17 each, Georgia with 15, Florida with 14, South Carolina with 11, Alabama with 10, Kentucky with 9, Mississippi with 8. Fifty-eight men, sixty-three women—by the narrow margin of five the noteworthy Southeastern women librarians outnumber the men . . . to make this still "a woman's world"!

Twenty-eight states and Canada are given as place of birth by the 121 librarians in WWS&SW. The nine SELA states can claim as native sons and/or daughters a total of 77 note-



worthy librarians. Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania each have contributed five librarians to the region; Illinois and New York, four each; and Iowa, three. Our neighbor to the north, Canada, has given the Southeastern states two of our WWS&SW librarians. California, Maryland, and Missouri have sent the region two each. The remaining ten states—Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Washington, D. C.—can each claim one Southeastern librarian of note as a native son and/or daughter.

To catalog in detail the dates of birth of the 121 librarians considered in this article would make somewhat dull reading. It may be of interest, however, to note in general something about the librarians' birth dates—particularly since everybody seems to have an interest in ages! Thirty-six librarians listed birth dates in the 1870's, 1880's, or 1890's; seventy-four listed birth rates before 1920; four gave date of birth after 1920. Only seven librarians failed to indicate birth date. The year 1911 witnessed the birth of 10 Southeastern librarians; the years 1905, 1906, 1909, each saw the birth of 8; the year 1907 witnessed the birth of 6. Three librarians made their initial appearance on Earth in 1923; one librarian arrived in 1928. The oldest librarian listed in the 1956 edition of WWS&SW was born in 1870; making him (or her) in the year of publication 86 years young; the youngest librarian listed was born in 1928, making him (or her) in the year of publication 28 years old.

Let us now look briefly at the marital status, church preference, and political affiliation of these 121 librarians. A total of 86 librarians indicate that they are married. This fact should help to counteract the

impression that librarianship is a profession made up entirely of spinsters of both sexes! Just over one-half of the librarians indicated a church preference. Of the 76 who did indicate such a preference, Presbyterians number 20; Methodists, 16; Baptist, 15; Episcopalians, 14; Unitarians, 4; Catholics, 2; Church of Christ, Disciples of Christ, Congregational, Friends, and Lutheran, 1 each. As might be expected in the traditionally Democratic South, where political affiliation was indicated, the Democrats hold the majority. Twenty-four librarians indicated that they vote Democratic. Three vote Republican—one of these is, however, an Independent Republican! One librarian lists him-or herself as an Independent.

Having examined in some detail personal data relating to Southeastern librarians, let us now survey their professional careers. Here items to be considered are professional education, membership in professional organizations, publications, positions held, and the like.

Professional library education has been pursued by 104 Southeastern librarians at twenty-three library schools. These librarians have taken work at the library schools associated with Atlanta University, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Catholic University of America, University of Chicago, Columbia University, Emory University, Florida State University, Hampton Institute, University of Illinois, Los Angeles Public Library, Louisiana State University, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, New York State Library, New York Public Library, University of North Carolina, North Carolina College, North Texas State College, George Peabody College, Pratt Institute, Western Reserve University,

University of Wisconsin. A number of librarians have pursued the study of librarianship at more than one library school.

The earned doctorate—though not necessarily in the field of library science—is held by sixteen Southeastern librarians in WWS&SW. Florida leads in the number of earned doctorates, having four librarians with the Doctor of Philosophy degree. Three North Carolina, three Tennessee, and two Kentucky librarians hold the Ph.D. degree. Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi—each can claim one librarian with the earned doctorate. Only Virginia lacks a librarian with the earned doctorate, but she claims one librarian who has had two honorary Doctor of Letters and one honorary Doctor of Laws conferred upon him. Another Virginia librarian has also received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree. One Alabama librarian has been awarded the Doctor of Humane Letters degree. One North Carolina librarian received an honorary Master of Arts degree from Yale University and has also been awarded a Doctor of Letters degree from another institution. Sixteen earned doctorates, one honorary Master of Arts, and six honorary doctorates conferred upon twenty Southeastern librarians is a very good record indeed.

What positions are held by the 121 librarians who have made a mark in the library world of the Southeast? Of these librarians, 101 are chief librarians, 2 are assistant chief librarians, 6 are in other executive or administrative library positions (e. g. state supervisor of school libraries or similar posts); 3 are heads of departments; 3 are library school deans; 2 are teachers of library science, 4 are members of library staffs. Of the chief librarians, 56 are

with academic (college or university) libraries; 24 with public libraries, 19 with special libraries, 2 with school libraries. The two assistant chief librarians are associated with an academic and a public library. Public libraries claim two department heads, and an academic library one. Of the four library staff members, 1 is in charge of special collections at a university; 1 is a senior cataloger at a university, 1 is a periodicals librarian at a university. No title was given for the one remaining library staff member.

Membership in professional associations is one indication of interest in librarianship as a profession. Only eleven Southeastern librarians listed in WWS&SW failed to indicate membership in any professional library group—national, regional, or state. A total of 100 Southeastern librarians hold membership in the American Library Association; 57 are members of the Southeastern Library Association; and 88 are members of the appropriate state library association. Thirteen are members of the Special Libraries Association; four are members of the American Association of Law Libraries; two are members of the Medical Library Association; and two are members of the American Theological Library Association. Eight librarians are members of Beta Phi Mu National Library Science Honorary Fraternity, and two are members of the library science honorary for undergraduates, Alpha Beta Alpha. Here we may note that sixteen librarians are members of Phi Beta Kappa and four of Phi Kappa Phi.

The influence of the librarian beyond the realm of his own particular library can be determined in some degree by the books and articles which may have come from his pen. A goodly number of Southeastern li-

brarians are writing-librarians. Forty-eight librarians indicate that they contribute articles and reviews to professional library and literary periodicals. Thirty-four have written, compiled, and/or edited among them well over 100 books. Several either serve or have served on editorial boards or as editors of journals.

While no effort has been made to compile from the pages of the fifth edition of *Who's Who in the South and Southwest* a complete list of books for which Southeastern librarians are responsible, it may be of some interest to list here a few of the titles by our author-librarians.<sup>5</sup> To professional literature Southeastern librarians have contributed, among others, such titles as Susan Grey Aker's *Simple Library Cataloging*; Eileen Cunningham's *Classification for Medical Literature*; Emily Miller Danton's *The Library of Tomorrow* and *Pioneering Leaders in Librarianship*; Jessie Croft Ellis' *General Index to Illustrations, Nature Index, and Travel Through Pictures*; Hoyt R. Galvin's *Films in Public Libraries*; W. Stanley Hoole's *Classified List of Reference Books and Periodicals for the College Library*; William H. Jesse's *Shelf Work in Libraries*; Guy R. Lyle's *The Administration of the College Library* and *College Library Publicity*; Laura K. Martin's *Magazines for High Schools*; Jerrold Orne's *The Language of the Foreign Book Trade*; Louis Shores' *Basic Reference Sources* (the Bible of reference librarians), *Challenges to Librarianship*, and *Origins of the American College Library, 1638-1800*; Lawrence S. Thompson's *The Club Bindery*. While additional titles could be listed, these eighteen books

indicate fairly well the scope and variety of professional literary activity.

Bibliography might well be called the very "stuff" of librarianship. Southeastern librarians are responsible for the compilation of such bibliographies as *Southern Literary Culture* by Clyde H. Cantrell (with W. R. Patrick), *A Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice* by A. F. Kuhlman, *A Bibliography of Christopher Morley* by Guy R. Lyle, and *A Bibliography of Virginia* (Parts I, II, III) by Earl Gregg Swem.

Southeastern librarians, it should be noted, have not limited themselves entirely to the production of professional and bibliographical works. History, biography, drama, fiction, and literary criticism have been written by librarians identified with the Southeast. In these categories we find Arna Wendell Bontemps' *Story of George Washington Carver*, *Story of the Negro*, *Lonesome Boy*, *Black Thunder*, *Drums at Dusk*, and *St. Louis Woman: A Play*; Harry Clemons' *The University of Virginia Library, 1825-1950: Story of a Jeffersonian Foundation*; Dorothy Dodd's *Florida Becomes a State*; Jessie Croft Ellis' *Mary Ann of Old Kentucky*; Frances Farmer's *The Woodrow Wilson Reader*; W. Stanley Hoole's *Alias Simon Suggs: The Life and Times of Johnson Jones Hooper*; Mrs. John Trotwood Moore's *The History of Homes and Gardens in Tennessee*; Daniel M. Robinson's *Bob Taylor and the Agrarian Revolt in Tennessee*; Mary U. Rothrock's *Discovering Tennessee*; Adelaide Corinne Rowell's *Touchdown and On Jordan's Stormy Banks*; Louis Shores' *Highways in the Sky: The Story of the AACPS*; and Lawrence S. Thompson's *The Kentucky Novel*

5. Selection of titles for listing is necessarily arbitrary. The writer hopes that his selection is fairly representative of the literary activity in which librarians of the Southeast have engaged.

and *Foreign Travelers in the South, 1900-1950*.

\* \* \* \*

The intelligence, personality, and industry of an individual can never be recorded in the "who's who" type of biographical sketch. Such biographies can supply only the bare-bones outline of a person's career. It goes without saying too that there is no "typical" noteworthy Southeastern librarian.

From a study of the Southeastern librarians included in the 1956 edition of *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, a mythical librarian working in the Southeast may be characterized. This mythical librarian was born in one of the nine Southeastern states in the first decade of the twentieth century, probably during the administration of Roosevelt I. He (or she) is married, a Protestant and a

Democrat. He (or she) has attended one of our library schools and has very likely received a professional degree. He (or she) is very probably the chief librarian of an academic or a public library. He (or she) is a member of the American Library Association, of the Southeastern Library Association, and of the state library association. He (or she) has contributed articles and/or book reviews to some of the professional library periodicals. If more than a little energetic, he (or she) has one book to his (or her) credit.

This then is the Southeastern librarian as revealed from a study of those listed in the latest edition of *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*. Their record is a good one, and Southeastern librarians may well be pleased with this record of their colleagues.

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## *Closed-Circuit Television Experiment In a University Library*

By ROGER BRISTOL<sup>1</sup>

As a general premise, I wish to point out that it is much easier to write the biography of someone dead than of someone living, or of an adult than of a baby. Even when the baby is precocious. The University of Virginia's closed-circuit TV project is that sort of baby, too lately born to have much of a history, precocious, and difficult to appraise.

My brief appraisal will be limited to three parts: how the TV project operates; how the Alderman Library got involved in it; and some of the questions we hope to ask (and perhaps answer) before the project finishes next June.

First of all, how does it work? There are thirteen departmental libraries, scattered over the campus at distances up to a third of a mile from the Alderman Library. In nearly half of these there now sits a 14-inch television monitor, connected by coaxial cable with a television camera in Alderman.

Now let's pretend you are Professor Smith-Jones, an eager nuclear scientist in the University of Virginia Physics Department. In a current journal you come upon a reference to an Atomic Energy Commission document with the number AECU-2331. Since the citation sounds as if AECU-2331 might contain information pertinent to an experiment you are considering, you hasten to the Physics Library, phone the TV camera, and ask to see the document.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Bristol is Preparations Librarian, University of Virginia. This paper was delivered at the meeting of the Virginia Library Association last fall.

The TV attendant goes to our AEC depository collection, finds AECU-2331 and returns with it to the camera, adjusts it on the page turner before the camera, focuses the camera on the document, gets a good image on the TV monitor near the camera, and phones you to start reading. In the Physics Library you turn on the monitor, adjust the image to the brightness you wish, and happily proceed with your reading, convinced of the glories of science and the value of a closed-circuit TV system for a university library and its departmental satellites.

Or perhaps you are Mr. Brown-Black, a graduate in English whose research has led you to wish to check a citation in *Zeitschrift fuer experimental Phonetik*, vol. 1. You phone the TV camera, give only that much information to the TV attendant (since that's all the information you have), and wait at the remote monitor until she reports that volume 1 is before the camera. The book is open at page 50, as you requested. Elapsed time: 5-7 minutes. By remote control, you turn the pages one at a time to page 56, verify the citation you wished to check, and phone the camera you have finished. Elapsed time: 15 minutes.

Or possibly you are Dr. Diefendumer, working on a life of Heinrich Heine. In an hour between classes you wish to scan again the cards in the central card catalog concerning Heine. From the nearest TV monitor you phone the TV camera, request



the proper portion of the card catalog to be shown you, and when the cards are in position, you look at each card in turn, flipping each into view by remote control when you have scanned the preceding one. Within twenty minutes you have scanned them all, you have copied down the call numbers and titles of those you will consult later, and there is still time before next class for a cigarette. A simple operation, as you can see.

Now suppose you are giving rather than receiving—a condition of blessedness not unmixed with frustration. You are a part-time clerk, rather inexperienced, whose duty it is to find and position before the camera AECU-2331; or volume 1 of the *Zeitschrift fuer experimental Phonetik*; or all the catalog cards with the heading (in capitals, of course) reading HEINE, HEINRICH, 1797-1856.

Let's begin with the simplest and quickest process, locating the right catalog cards. Invoking the help of someone at the Circulation Desk if need be, you unlock the proper tray of the central catalog, remove the right pack of cards to the card turner, thread the cards on a spindle, make sure the turner is performing as it should, focus the camera on the first card as it falls into position, adjust the image of the card on the TV monitor, and phone Dr. Diefendummer that control of the card turning process is now at his fingertips.

Suppose as your next job you are asked to put volume 1 of the *Zeitschrift* (und so weiter) before the camera. You search for the call number in the Serials Catalog if it is not given you over the phone, check the circulation file, make a quick run to the stacks for the journal, lay the book on the page turner open to the proper page, adjust the page turner so that it will turn the pages of this particular journal, focus the camera,

position the image on the TV monitor, and phone Mr. Brown-Black to proceed.

Any librarian will at once recognize the pitfalls in such a seeming-simple operation, both bibliographical and mechanical. Suppose the book is out? Suppose it is not-on-shelf? Suppose it is a rare book and cannot leave its home? Suppose it turns out to be on microcard? Suppose it is in a departmental library only? Suppose it is in the farthest corner of the farthest stack? Suppose the reference give is misspelled, or misquoted, or given a wrong call number? Suppose. . . . But I am sure any one of you, familiar as you are with the well-known ability of things bibliographical to trap the innocent librarian, could elaborate on the endless number of unexpected occurrences which happen in libraries, and do not cease to happen just because the request comes over a telephone and has to be answered over TV.

Needless to say, pitfalls such as I have been describing are in the nature of libraries and are not chargeable to TV. But mechanical failures are. I am myself not fortunate (or unfortunate) enough to possess a domestic TV set, but I understand that even the domestic variety sometimes goes wild. Our TV system has so far, I am happy to say, been comparatively tame. This we attribute to the stabilizing influence of using coaxial cable rather than radio frequency transmission.

One fascinating difficulty we have already encountered is referred to among us TV experts as "getting out of sync." As a matter of fact, there are *two* kinds of sync it is possible to get out of, horizontal sync, and vertical sync. Since I, in my innocence, have always equated "sync" with some sort of electronic bathtub, it is easy for me to understand why

our camera monitor occasionally gets out of horizontal sync, but has yet to get out of vertical sync.

Earlier I mentioned a page turner and a card turner. They are not integral parts of a TV system, but although subsidiary, they are essential if control from remote points is to be successful. It would not be very efficient to use a staff member's time to turn each page or each card by hand for someone reading on a television monitor 500 yards away.

For comparison, we purchased specimens of the four available makes of page turner. All four were developed for hospital use, and none is capable of perfect performance by remote control. We at present have one connected into the system, and expect soon to have another when our second camera is in operation.

The card turner (better, card flipper) was developed for us in our Mechanical Engineering Department. It is highly ingenious, but I am sorry to say that its mechanical ingenuity is not always able to cope with the temperament which middle-aged catalogs sometimes display. I should say also that we have Xerox equipment too, on a rental basis. Its prime purpose is to provide quick reproduction for readers who wish a copy made of a section of the article just seen on TV.

How ever did we get involved in all these mechanical and electronic contraptions? You will recall that somewhat over a year ago the Council on Library Resources was set up with a capital of \$5,000,000 to be used in making grants for projects likely to benefit research libraries. Suggestions were sought by the Council during last winter, and early in 1957 formal requests for grants were established. In late May the first three grants were announced; one of them

was the \$41,500 grant to the Alderman Library. Its purposes: to assess the effectiveness of a closed-circuit television system in providing library service from a central research library to peripheral departmental libraries. A fairly tall order. The last five months have been occupied with preliminary moves. We have been busy with the purchase of equipment, with obtaining the planning services of high-caliber technical consultants, with getting cable laid and equipment installed, and with adding and training the equivalent of a full-time person to our staff.

So it is only now that we are beginning to seek answers to the many questions implicit in a highly experimental project of this kind. Besides the transmission of visual images of book pages and of cataloging cards, the project implies also appraisal of installation and maintenance costs, study of the staff training necessary, study of possible ultimate savings in staff time and in non-duplication of book materials and catalogs, consideration of inadequacies in existing equipment, study of factors promoting or discouraging use of the system, and investigation of other library uses for such a system.

People closely involved in operating a project such as this are not likely to be entirely dispassionate in evaluating it. For this reason, according to the terms of the grant, the Bureau of Public Administration has been asked to make an independent survey of the problems and results of the project. The Bureau and the Library jointly plan the questions, the Library will attempt to furnish data for the answers, and the Bureau next summer will write and issue a report in 800 copies.

Questions sure to be asked cover



the areas of transmission success, costs, materials used, the users, and the impact on library service. What proportion of the time is it possible to transmit a readable image to each viewing point? How often does technical failure occur? Why? Does the page turner operate perfectly by remote control? If not, how far short does it fall? Similarly with the card turner. How much does the operation cost per user? Is there a less expensive way to perform the same service? Can a dollar saving be demonstrated by reduction of duplicate book collections, card catalogs, or serial records? What type of material is requested for viewing? How often is material requested unavailable? Who uses the system? When? How long at a time? How often is there conflict between people wishing to use the system? Do the right people use the system? Do enough

people use it? What proportion of available time is the equipment in use? Is the service provided an additional reference service, justified regardless of cost?

These are some of the questions we shall be asking ourselves before June, 1958. If it seems to you unlikely that we shall find answers for all of them, we agree wholeheartedly. If it seems to you that we shall encounter many difficulties and some disappointments in the months ahead, you may be sure we do not anticipate entirely smooth going. But if to some of you the Alderman Library TV project seems a fascinating experiment, likely to reveal interesting turns in the road, with glimpses around corners yet invisible, frustrating at times but certain to provide useful information for research libraries everywhere—that is exactly the way it seems to us too.

# *The Impact of the Term Paper Industry Upon a College Library<sup>1</sup>*

By CARROL H. QUENZEL

The impact of term papers upon a college library is tremendous. If the writer possessed the time and statistical bent he could have examined the 120,000 volumes in the undergraduate college library he attempts to administer and tentatively determined the number of volumes that are used primarily to prepare term papers. Since he lacks both these prerequisites he will content himself with citing specific examples to support this thesis.

Practically all term papers influence a college library, but in this article the subject is delimited to the research-type paper assigned most students in the Freshman English courses in composition and reading. The production of these papers has been referred to somewhat facetiously as the term paper industry because of the number of persons involved, the almost unlimited range of subject matter, and the mechanical and unenthusiastic manner in which some of them are prepared.

The required paper makes heavy and exacting demands on a library's collections if the professors operate on the scholarly principle that the student should select a subject that interests her; and if the college has a cosmopolitan student body. Students from the Chicago area frequently insist on writing about that city's

great fire; some from western New York State, on the Erie Canal; those from eastern Georgia, on the Sea Islands; and a student who knew Cossacks in a Displaced Persons camp in Europe and several who have heard them sing, on the Cossacks. To satisfy the first demand our Library has acquired practically everything that has been printed on the subject, except that contained in a file of contemporary Chicago newspapers. We even have one contemporary editorial in *A Century of Tribune Editorials* (1947).

To meet the Erie Canal trade we have, in addition to books on canals, histories of New York State and biographies of Dewitt Clinton, ten titles devoted exclusively to this canal. These include certain volumes of *Publications* of the Buffalo and Rochester Historical Societies and official documents of the State of New York.

Our Library does not have the slightest aspiration to rival the riches of either the Library of Congress or the New York Public Library, but it must acquire more authoritative material before a thoroughly satisfactory paper on either the Sea Islands or the Cossacks can be written on our campus. Incidentally, we would welcome price quotations from anyone who can supply M. A. Czaplicka, *The Evolution of Cossack Communities* (1916) and S. G. Svatikov, *History of the Don Cossacks* (Vienna, 1924).

When out-of-state students possess

1. The library considered here is that of the Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia. Dr. Quenzel, its librarian, says that the book collection has been, and is being built, primarily on the basis of book selection by subject specialists on the faculty, supplemented by suggestions from the library staff.

a burning desire to write on highly specialized topics relating to their sections of the country we occasionally excuse ourselves by saying that it is unreasonable to expect a Virginia college library to have anything more than "a stopper," to use a bridge term, on these topics. For instance we persuaded a young lady from Maine that it was not feasible to write on the blueberry industry in her state because we owned just one bulletin on the subject and would be neither able nor willing to acquire much more.

This explanation is not applicable to Virginia students. Within a period of every two or three years, students hanker to write on the history of practically every one of the Commonwealth's ninety-eight counties. Unfortunately some of these counties lack reliable local histories and printed court records and vestry minutes.

The presence of thousands of books in the stacks of our Library, and, I presume, of many other college libraries, can be justified solely as ammunition from term paper writers. For instance, papers on the beginnings of the petroleum industry in the United States explain our acquisition of the J. H. Newton's scarce and expensive *A History of Venango County, Pennsylvania* (1879). Studies of Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley Massacre account for our having Harvey and Smith's six-volume *A History of Wilkes Barre* (1909-1930). The California State Earthquake Investigation Commission, *The California Earthquake of April 18, 1906* (1908-10) compensates by its authoritativeness for our Library's failure to possess ten books (the minimum acceptable by some of our professors) on this topic. Our College offers no courses on old silver but we have papers written on the com-

munion services presented by Queene Anne to American churches so we have borrowers for Jones, *The Old Silver of American Churches* (1913).

Through the cooperation of the Mary Washington College English Department<sup>2</sup> the writer made a subject analysis of 500 Freshman English term papers in the Spring of 1956. One hundred and twenty-five, or exactly one-fourth of the total, were on history, sixty-eight on medicine, fifty-eight on religion, twenty-seven on music, twenty-six on art and architecture, twenty-two on literature, seventeen on biography, sixteen each on theatre and sociology, fifteen on science, thirteen on sports, twelve on description and travel, and eleven on education. The remaining seventy-four topics practically ran the gamut of knowledge and included the story of the Morgan horse, the history of the sandwich, the three R's of camp counseling, and the history of knitting.

The reasons students write on the subjects they do are varied. Some select subjects with which they are familiar as this choice involves less work and the possibility of a higher grade. A few choose topics about which they know nothing, because the learning opportunities are greater.

Why are historical subjects so popular? The intense state pride of our students from Texas accounts for the numerous papers on the Alamo and the Battle of San Jacinto and also for the strength of our collection on these Lone Star State epics. The controversy aroused by MacKinlay Kantor's *Andersonville* greatly stimulated the production of papers

2. The writer thanks publicly Dr. Alice S. Brandenburg, Dr. James H. Croushore, Dr. Benjamin W. Early, Dr. W. W. Griffith, Dr. Walter B. Kelly, Dr. Charnenz S. Lenhart, Mr. Sidney H. Mitchell, the late Dr. George E. Shankle, Miss Frances B. Sydnor, and Dr. Reginald W. Whidden for their cooperation.

on Civil War prisons and explains the waiting list for many of our forty-five titles on the subject. It even causes a few of our more intellectually curious students to wrestle with the indexes to *The War of the Rebellion . . . Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Jim Bishop's *The Day Lincoln Was Shot* caused a run on our fifteen titles with the subject heading "Lincoln, Abraham, President U. S.—Assassination."

Enough students are intrigued by the name Molly Maguires (a terroristic organization in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania in the 1860's and 1870's) to justify our Library having the *Report of the Case of the Commonwealth vs. John Kehoe et al. . . . With the Testimony and Arguments in Full of Counsel, Stenographically Reported* by R. A. West (Pottsville, 1876), and seven other books on the subject. Although the Librarian makes no effort to induce Freshmen to write on historical topics, the fact that he has specialized in this field may have a slight influence on the great number of history papers that are submitted to the English Department.

The history of the more unusual religions, rather than theology, are the subjects of most of the papers in what the Dewey Decimal System classifies as the 200's. The popularity of the Mormons and Mormonism as topics made a few scholarly treatises on the subject woefully inadequate and we now have forty titles under this heading in our catalog. These include an 1837 Kirtland, Ohio edition of the *Book of Mormon*, the Centennial Edition of Salt Lake City's *The Deseret News* and an extensive article on the Mormons in the August 1, 1856 issue of the *Baltimore Sun*. The Amish Mennonites have always been a favorite topic. Both Christian

Scientists and non-Christian Scientists write on Mary Baker Eddy and the religion she founded. The books we have assembled for our courses in Oriental religion and philosophy enable through papers to be written on a topic like Buddha and Buddhism without additional purchases. This situation also prevails in American and English literature.

Our students frequently write on diseases because some one close to them has a disease or because they have chosen nursing or another of the medical arts as their profession. A decade ago our library staff was puzzled by the number of papers written on medicine and surgery by the students of an English professor who was a Christian Scientist. The eighth edition of Cecil's *Textbook of Medicine* is one of our most used reference books.

To meet the insistent requests of our horsewomen our Library has thirteen titles representing the various schools of horsemanship and J. B. Van Urk's sumptuous two-volume *The Story of American Fox-hunting* (Derrydale Press, 1940-1941) and eight other books on chasing Reynard.

To prevent ennui among the professors who tire of reading papers on the same subject year after year, our Library systematically "builds up" some new topics annually. For several years one English professor enthusiastically promoted embalming as a choice term paper subject. His students were able to write only passable papers on the subject even if they pestered the local undertakers for the use of their books. We finally capitulated and bought enough titles on the subject for satisfactory papers. This year a student who yearned to write on autopsies was persuaded to change to embalming. We firmly

discouraged a student from writing a paper on head shrinking by citing the inadequacy of our material on this topic.

However, students sometimes complain that they are swamped by the abundance of the material our Library has on a topic. A few students are a trifle disappointed that our Library has ample material for their papers as our sufficiency makes unnecessary a trip to a large city where men are more plentiful than they are on our campus.

Practice in locating and using various types of library materials is one of the objectives of the term paper assignment. Thus in addition to books, a library must have newspapers, government documents, pamphlets, and occasionally microcards, microfilm and recordings. If it were not for their use in term papers there would be little need for undergraduate college libraries to keep and bind the back volumes of the general magazines.

Increasing the expenditures for library materials and personnel (if you are lucky enough to find the latter) and hastening the time when expensive additions to the library building becomes a must are direct results of the term paper requirement.

These papers also test the judgment of the members of the library staff because they need to strike the nice balance between giving the student so little assistance that she becomes frustrated and discouraged, and giving her so much and that she never learns to use a library with independence and efficiency.

Although librarians frequently perform hard manual labor procuring and returning heavy volumes for

term paper writers, they should do so willingly and cheerfully. These papers should contribute to the students' education; they stimulate the use of the library's materials; they demonstrate to students that their college does not expect them to make bricks without straw, and if the library resources are well developed they contribute to the college's prestige among students and outsiders. This last consideration is particularly important to colleges without athletic teams.



## Sun Circles and Human Hands

The Southeastern Indians—  
Art and Industries

Edited by Emma Lila Fundaburk  
and Douglass Foreman

500 PICTURES. 232 Pages—7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
Enamel Paper, Cloth Bound,  
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This book of pictures with descriptions by well-known archaeologists and colonial writers, depicts the art, techniques of craftsmanship, and life of Southeastern Indians.

EMMA LILA FUNDABURK, Publisher  
Luverne, Alabama  
\$7.50 less trade discount

## *The 1957 Southern Books Competition*

By LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON

One librarian and two printers, comprising the 1957 jury for the Southern Books Competition, selected thirty-six titles as outstanding works of Southern printers and publishers from the standpoints of design and composition. Lawrence Clark Powell, Ward Ritchie, and Grant Dahlstrom, all of Los Angeles, met in late December to make the selections.

In all, there were 108 titles submitted by twenty-two publishers from the area covered by the competition, until this year identical with the territory of the Southern and Southwestern Library Associations. A single exception was made this year when it was decided by the SELA Southern Books Committee to include Puerto Rico, which is actually sort of a regional orphan, but surely Southern in any geographical sense.

Topping the list of winners this year was the University of Texas Press, with eight winners. Following it was the University of Oklahoma Press with six; the University of North Carolina Press with five; the Louisiana State University Press with four; and Colonial Williamsburg with three. The William Byrd Press of Richmond placed two titles entered under its own name; but three other books printed by William Byrd and entered by other publishers also won.

That the art of hand printing is gaining headway in the South is evident from four winners, books entered by the Anvil Press of Lexington (a consistent winner in past years), the Ashantilly Press of Darien, Georgia (a winner last year), the Attie

Press of Richmond (also a previous winner), and the Pigeonhole Press of Savannah (a newcomer). The contributions of people such as Carolyn and Victor Hammer, William G. Haynes, Willis Shell, and Ray Dilley, the owners or principal personalities in these presses, bespeak a renaissance of fine printing in the South. Unfortunately, only one of these presses has a direct or indirect connection with a higher educational institution, where students of literary bibliography, journalism, art, and librarianship might well profit from study of the presses or even apprenticeship to the printers.

In addition to Ray Dilley's Pigeonhole Press, two other newcomers, the University of Puerto Rico Press, Rio Piedras, and the Heritage House of Charlotte, N. C., were among the 1957 winners. All three of these presses are showing a keen awareness of the importance of the production angle in publishing; and they are setting exemplary courses for other new private, university, or commercial presses.

The exhibit schedules and the printed handlist are available from the Office of the Director, University of Kentucky Library.

The complete list of winners follows:

Nina Fletcher Little, *The Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection* (Colonial Williamsburg); William N. Fenton et al., *American Indian and White Relations to 1830; Needs and Opportunities for Study* (University of North Carolina Press); Lee Simmons, *Assignment Huntsville* (University of Texas



Press); Ramon F. Adams, ed., *The Best of the American Cowboy* (University of Oklahoma Press); Robert Ebersole, *Black Pagoda* (University of Florida Press); T. G. Steffan and W. W. Pratt, eds., *Byron's Don Juan: a Variorum Edition* (University of Texas Press, 4 v.); William Woods, *Clay for President, a Political Footnote, 1382-1956; Two Letters from William Woods about the First Major Political Convention* (Attie Press); *Colonial Williamsburg Official Guidebook and Map* (Colonial Williamsburg); Frederick Doveton Nichols, *The Early Architecture of Georgia* (University of North Carolina Press); Rogers McVaugh, *Edward Palmer* (University of Oklahoma Press); Johann Peter Hebel, *Francisca and Other Stories*, translated from the German by Clavia Goodman and Bayard Quincy Morgan (Anvil Press); Warren W. Hasler, Jr., *General George B. McClellan—Shield of the Union* (Louisiana State University Press); William J. Koster, *Guide to the Fishes of New Mexico* (University of New Mexico Press); *Handbook, the Institute of Early American History and Culture* (entry by William Byrd Press); Roy R. Male, *Hawthorne's Tragic Vision* (University of Texas Press); Reginald and Gladys Laubin, *The Indian Tipi* (University of Oklahoma Press); Robert E. Cunningham, *Indian Territory* (University of Oklahoma Press); Alexander A. Lawrence, *James Johnston, Georgia's First Printer* (Pigeonhole Press); LeGette Blythe, *James W. Davis—North Carolina Surgeon* (Heritage House); Hunter Dickinson Farish, ed., *The Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian* (Colonial Williamsburg); Theodore Meyer Greene, *Liberalism: its Theory and Practice* (University of Texas Press); Will Tom Carpenter, *Lucky 7: a Cowman's Autobiography*, edited by Elton Miles (University of Texas Press); Rose Howell Holder, *McIver of North Carolina* (University of North Carolina Press); Alfred H. Barr, Jr., ed., *Maestros de arte moderno* (Editorial Universitaria, Rio Piedras); Sidney Lanier, *The Marshes of Glynn* (Ashantilly Press); James Thrall Soby, *Modern Art and the New Past* (University of Oklahoma Press); Otis A. Singletary, *Negro Militia and Reconstruction* (University of Texas Press); G. I. C. de Courcy, *Paganini, the Genoese* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2 v.); Juan Ramon Jimenez, *Platero and I*, translated by Eloise Roach (University of Texas Press); James Volant Baker, *The Sacred River, Coleridge's Theory of the Imagination* (Louisiana State University Press); T. W. Baldwin, *Shakspere's Love's Labors Won; New Evidence from the Account Books of an Elizabethan Bookseller* (entry by William Byrd Press); John Richard Alden, *The South in the Revolution, 1763-1789* (Louisiana State University Press); Donald Davidson, *Still Rebels, Still Yankees, and Other Essays* (Louisiana State University Press); Louis R. Wilson, *The University of North Carolina, 1900-1930; the Making of a Modern University* (University of North Carolina Press); B. John Rath, *The Vietnamese Revolution of 1848* (University of Texas Press); Blackwell P. Robinson, *William R. Davie* (University of North Carolina Press).





## B O O K S

Notes of books written by Southeastern librarians, published by Southeastern Libraries, or about Southeastern Libraries.

FARBER, EVAN IRA. *Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library*. 4th ed. Boston, F. W. Faxon, 1957. (Useful Reference Series, No. 86).

Mr. Farber, Chief of the Serials and Binding Division, Emory University Library, is the heir to the Lyle-Trumper *Classified List* which last appeared in a third "revised and enlarged" edition in 1948. This, too is an enlarged edition—enlarged from 435 titles in 1948 to 601 in 1957, from ninety-nine pages to one hundred forty-six, and from three dollars to five.

Earlier editions relied heavily on the numerous reference count studies made at the Columbia University School of Library Service and elsewhere, and on the pooled judgment of college professors and librarians. Farber places more emphasis on lists compiled by specialists and on his own examination of all periodicals considered, although he began with the 1948 list and sought recommendations from librarians and faculty members. Perhaps the chimera of scientific objectivity in periodical selection is less attractive now than a decade ago.

Except for minor changes the arrangement of the list follows the 1948 classification, with twenty-five subjects that correspond with the departments of instruction in most colleges, and form divisions for Book Reviews and Book Selection, General, and Indexes. One can quibble about the classification. English includes

*American Speech* and the *Quarterly Journal of Speech* but *Theatre Arts*, *World Theatre*, and *Educational Theatre Journal*, which are of greatest interest to the English department in most colleges, are included under the heading Music and Drama. Each periodical is listed under all the subjects to which it pertains but a descriptive annotation is given only under the subject the compiler believes to be most important. The annotations are clear and concise. They include an evaluation of the periodical for its usefulness in college, and call attention to regular features, bibliographies and book reviews, sponsoring societies or associations, and changes of title. The index would be more useful if it included these variant titles so that one could run down the successors to the *Hollywood Quarterly* and *Hygeia*, for example, without thumbing through the book. Prices, Library of Congress and card numbers, beginning dates and frequency of publication, and the indexes in which the periodical articles may be found are given.

This is a full-scale revision, not just an updated version. More than half of the periodicals that appear in this edition, but not in the 1948 edition, have been published for ten years or more and presumably were considered for inclusion in earlier editions. Some of the older periodicals that are newly listed have become more important in recent years but others fill in obvious blind spots in

previous editions of the *List. Commentary, Journalism Quarterly, Sociometry, The Economist, and Evolution* are examples. The subjects that have changed most are Political Science (with an increase from 17 to 36 periodicals, 6 of which were being published before 1947), Economics and Business Administration (the corresponding figures are 36 to 45, and 11), Education (35 to 42, and 7), Psychology (21 to 27, and 4), Biology (30 to 36, and 8), and Religion (6 to 10, and 4).

Sixty-two British journals (and nine foreign periodicals written primarily for English language readers) are included, with one or more in each of the subjects except Home Economics and Physical Education, but foreign language journals are included only under Romance Languages (6), Chemistry (3), Science, Book Reviews and Book Selection, and General (1 each). This, unfortunately, will be ample for many colleges, but the strong liberal arts institutions that expect to enable their faculty members to keep abreast of the current work in their fields will need to go beyond the titles suggested. Latin American periodicals, despite their erratic publication habits, should be better represented.

About one-third of the titles are starred to indicate a recommendation for first purchase for small college libraries. The number of starred items has increased from 144 to 198, but the proportion remains about the same. In general, the starred titles include fewer vocationally-oriented periodicals and more scholarly journals. The *Journal of Accountancy, Education, Industrial Arts and Vocational Education*, and the *Journal of Nutrition*, for example, have been dropped and *Architectural Record, Journal of Heredity, Quarterly Reviews, Journal of General Education,*

*Kenyon Review, American Quarterly, History Today, Nucleonics, American Anthropologists, and American Psychologist* are among those added. Few librarians will quarrel with these selections, but, although it may be ungracious to mention it, not many would agree that the *Bulletin of Bibliography* belongs in the same category. All but fifteen of the starred items are indexed in some periodical index; however, if a library subscribed to all of the starred periodicals it would need more than the three starred indexes (Readers Guide, Education Index, and International Index) for adequate reference service.

No doubt everyone will find that some of the periodicals he would choose have been omitted but before complaints are registered one should read these lines from Mr. Farber's introduction carefully. "The *Classified List of Periodicals* is not intended for use as an automatic buying guide. It should, rather, be considered as suggestive, an aid to selection and evaluation, to be used by individual librarians, with the needs of their particular institution constantly in mind." With this caveat in mind, college librarians will find this edition of the *Classified List* a valuable handbook for reviewing their present subscription lists and for considering additional titles to add to their lists. It is not, and is not intended to be, a substitute for first-hand knowledge of the periodicals.

—Joe W. Kraus

THOMPSON, LAWRENCE S. *Kentucky Tradition*. Hamden, Connecticut, The Shoe String Press, c1956. \$4.25.

Kentucky in caricature best describes this anecdotal panorama of  
(Continued on page 32)



## ... VARIA

### PERSONAL

Lawrence S. Thompson addressed the participants in and sponsors of the Bluefield, West Virginia, Book Fair on December 4, 1957 on "The Pardonable Sin: or, Addiction to Regional Literature."

Louise Ward became chief circulation librarian in the Emory University Library on March 1, 1958. Miss Ward holds a B.S. degree with a major in Library Science from Mississippi State College for Women (1947) and a Master's Degree in Librarianship from Emory (1951). She went to Emory from service as librarian with the U. S. Air Force Hospital in England. Previously she had served as librarian of the College of Education Library, Louisiana State University and as assistant librarian of Millsaps College.

Guy R. Lyle and Thomas H. Crowder completed a limited survey of the Georgia State College of Business Administration in January.

Ruth Archer, formerly of the Cossett Library, Memphis, has been appointed children's librarian of the Meridian (Miss.) Public Library.

Ena Kay Hudson has been named reference librarian of Mississippi Southern College. Miss Hudson went to this position from the A. W. Calhoun Medical Library of Emory University.

Alfreda Sorrells is now an assistant in the Circulation Department at Mississippi Southern College.

Blanche McKeown, formerly on the staff of the Maywood (Ill.) Public

Library has been appointed librarian of the Livingston Park Branch Library, Jackson, Mississippi.

Beulah Culbertson, after forty-eight years of service at Mississippi State College for Women, will retire at the end of the 1957-58 session.

Doris Bennett has been appointed librarian of Jacksonville State College, Jacksonville, Alabama. Miss Bennett did her undergraduate work at Jacksonville and her graduate study at Peabody College Library School. Before joining the library staff at Jacksonville three years ago, Miss Bennett served as a high school librarian. She succeeds Mildred Johnston who died during the Christmas holidays.

Sarah Elizabeth Roberts, recently of Hollywood, California, has been appointed assistant librarian in Acquisitions at the University of Florida. Dr. Roberts will be in charge of acquisitions of Latin American materials. She served as cataloger, bibliographer and Latin American Specialist in the U. S. Department of Labor, 1938-43; as policy officer for South American labor problems for the U. S. Department of State, 1943-49; and as senior labor analyst for the Department of State, 1950-54. Miss Roberts is author of *Jose T. Medina: His Life and Works*, New York, Wilson Co., 1941.

Archie L. McNeal, director of libraries, University of Miami, returned January 9 after spending three months in India visiting university libraries as a consultant and member

of a General Education team. While there, he met with librarians and administrators in the major universities, discussing the library and its functions, progress of library training and, in some cases, assisting in the plans for new buildings.

Mrs. Germaine Cattani, formerly on the staff of the New York University Library as a senior cataloger from 1953 to 1957, joined the staff of the University of Miami Library as a senior cataloger in September, 1957.

Beulah O. Allen, head, Catalog Department, Carol M. Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, retired on December 1, 1957. Miss Allen had served the V.P.I. Library for almost twenty-nine years, the last ten as head of the Catalog Department.

Charles A. Stevenson joined the staff of the South Carolina State Library Board on March 1 as reference consultant. Mr. Stevenson, a graduate of the Library School of Florida State University, has recently been employed in New York, first at the Queens Borough Public Library and then at Queens College. He was formerly reference librarian of the McKissick Library, University of South Carolina. Dorothy Smith who has been reference consultant there will become the second field service librarian with the State Library Board.

Mrs. George Adams has resigned as librarian of the Orangeburg (S.C.) County Free Library and on March 1 assumed the duties of librarian of the Berkeley County Library, Moncks Corner, S. C.

William F. Grant was appointed law librarian of the Walter F. George School of Law at Mercer University on September 1, 1957.

Mrs. William E. Young has been appointed director of the Flint River Regional Library, Griffin, Georgia.

Mrs. Young succeeded Ethel Peerson who is now with the Alabama Public Library Service Division at Montgomery.

Mrs. Roberta Ryan has resigned as director of the Colquitt-Thomas Regional Library to become librarian of the South Georgia College Library at Douglas, Georgia.

Mrs. S. B. Tolar, for many years librarian of Young Harris College, has retired.

Louise Galloway is on leave from the FSU Library School during the spring semester to do graduate study at Columbia University. The extension classes normally taught by her will, in her absence, be conducted by John Church. Dr. Church was formerly director of the University of Utah Curriculum Laboratory.

Mrs. Ruth Prince, formerly reference librarian at Millsaps College in Mississippi, has been assistant cataloger at the Joyner Library, East Carolina College, Greenville, N. C., since September. Mrs. Prince, a graduate of the University of North Carolina School of Library Science, is the wife of Dr. J. Roy Prince, of the Foreign Language staff at East Carolina College.

Lee G. Williams, a native of Kingston, N. C., is now circulation librarian at the Joyner Library, East Carolina College, Greenville, N. C. Mr. Williams has a library degree from Columbia and went to East Carolina College from the Federal Bureau of Prisons in Washington, where he was Correctional Institutions Administrator.

Mrs. Donna C. Bergholz, University of Michigan, '57, has joined the descriptive cataloging staff of the Duke University Library, Durham, N. C.

Mrs. Rosalie Massengale has joined the staff of the Division of Health Affairs Library, University of North

Carolina, as head cataloger. For more than a year she has been cataloger in the Law Library of the University of North Carolina. Mrs. Elizabeth Sommer, former head cataloger in Health Affairs, has resigned to take a research-writing position in the Department of Pathology, School of Medicine.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Thompson has joined the staff of the Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. Mrs. Thomson had her library training from Mississippi State College for Women and went to Chapel Hill from the Air University Library in Montgomery, Alabama, where she worked as a cataloger, a bibliographic assistant and more recently as chief of the Projects Section.

Mrs. Sarah Fore Bell, former assistant in the Law Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., was promoted to law cataloger on January 1, replacing Mrs. Rosalie Massengale. Mrs. Bell has had previous library experience in the Chemistry Library of the University of California at Berkeley and the Law Library at the University of Illinois.

William R. Pullen, assistant librarian for technical processes, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, has been awarded a Fellowship for three months' study under a new Seminar and Internship program sponsored by Rutgers University. Eight large northeastern libraries are cooperating in the program, directed by Keyes D. Metcalf, formerly director of libraries at Harvard. The program is designed to assist in the development of library administrators. Dr. Pullen is one of eight librarians in the nation selected to participate in the Seminar. Each of the eight librarians will concentrate on a different library admini-

strative problem and all will tour the eight libraries. They will gather on the Rutgers campus for the final two weeks to share experiences and discuss problems in their various fields.

Charles Everett Rush, librarian of the University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C., from 1941 to 1954, died on Friday, January 31. Since his retirement in 1954, Mr. Rush had continued to live in Chapel Hill and participate in community and library affairs.

Florence Biller, librarian of the Fort Loudoun Regional Library Center, Athens, Tennessee, has resigned to accept a position in California.

H. D. Ferris, librarian of the University of Tennessee, Martin Branch, has resigned to become librarian of the Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. Mary Ellis Hall, cataloger at the Martin Branch Library, has been appointed acting librarian.

The Kingsport Public Library announces the addition to its staff of Mrs. Alice E. Armstrong as cataloger. Mrs. Armstrong is a graduate of Simmons College Library School.

Kenneth F. Duchac resigned as director of the Kingsport Public Library on October 1, 1957 to accept a position with the ALA Community Project in Wisconsin.

N. Orwin Rush has been appointed director of libraries, Florida State University. Mr. Rush is a graduate of Columbia University, having received the B.S. in L.S. degree in 1932 and the M.S. in L.S. in 1945. He served as assistant, New York Public Library, 1932-1937; librarian and assistant professor of bibliography, Colby College, 1937-1945; librarian and associate professor of bibliography, Clark University, 1945-1947; executive secretary, Association of



College and Research Libraries, 1947-1949; director of libraries, University of Wyoming, 1949-1955, and professor of librarianship, University of Wyoming, 1955-1957. During 1952-1953, Mr. Rush studied in England under a Fulbright research award.

Lucy C. Howard, librarian at Austin Peay State College for 21 years, retired to her home in Columbus, Mississippi, January 1. She has been succeeded by Miss Johnnie Givens, formerly assistant librarian. Mrs. Sara (H. S.) Morrow, Peabody, joined the staff January 1, as assistant librarian in charge of periodicals and audio-visual materials.

William A. Fitzgerald, director of the Peabody Library School, will return late in September from his two-year appointment as library consultant to the I.C.A. in Taipeh. While there, Dr. Fitzgerald has worked with all types of libraries. During the summer months—July 15 to September 15—a most successful Library Workshop was held for 60 participants from 24 university libraries, 20 middle school libraries, 10 public libraries and 6 special government libraries. Since that time he has started a series of visits to the libraries of the participants to observe the improvements in library services which have developed because of participation in the Workshop.

Benjamin E. Powell, librarian, Duke University, will deliver the tenth lecture in the University of Tennessee Library Lecture Series, April 17, 1958.

Francis L. Berkeley, Jr., and Louise Savage, two long-time members of the University of Virginia library staff, have been promoted to associate librarians. Mr. Berkeley will continue in his present post of curator of manuscripts, and Miss Savage will

continue in her present position as chief of acquisitions.

Katherine L. Montague, *Consejera en Biblioteconomiá, Escuela de Administración Pública, La Paz, Bolivia*, on leave from the University of Tennessee Library, has returned to La Paz after a month with relatives and friends in the States.

The East Tennessee Library Club, at its meeting February 11, 1958 in Knoxville, elected Fanny M. Andrews, Knoxville Public Library, president, and Mrs. Katherine G. Johnson, Knox County Library, secretary-treasurer.

Two of Tennessee's library trustees, Mrs. R. E. Voorhees and Mrs. S. J. Miller, were appointed on committees of the American Association of Library Trustees and attended the Midwinter meeting in Chicago.

John H. Dobson, University of Tennessee Library, is editor of the third volume of *The University of Tennessee Library Lectures*. This recently published volume comprises Library Lectures, 7, 8, and 9. Lecture Number 7, by Jack Dalton is titled "Liberal Education, Specialization, and Librarianship." Herman H. Fussler presented Lecture Number 8, "The Research Library in Transition." Lecture Number 9, "A Rare Book is a Rare Book," by Robert Vosper, completes the trio.

Helen Stamps has been appointed head of the Reference Department, Birmingham Public Library. Miss Stamps was formerly periodicals librarian and head of the Art and Music Department in the same library.

Ione McKnight has recently joined the staff of the Birmingham Public Library as reference assistant. Miss McKnight went to Birmingham from Huntsville where she was on the staff of the Redstone Arsenal.

Katherine Rice of the Birmingham

Public Library's reference staff is attending the Drexel Institute Library School this year.

Fannie Schmitt, Florence (Ala.) State Teachers College, was recently appointed editor of *School Libraries*.

Estellene P. Walker, director, South Carolina State Library Board, represented the American Library Association at hearings before the Subcommittee of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee on February 13, 1958. The hearings were on H.R. 5836 which would increase the book rate by 25 per cent.

### THIS AND THAT

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the basic science building of the Albert Benjamin Chandler Medical Center, University of Kentucky, were held on December 10, 1957. This building will house the Medical Center Library, a major unit of the University of Kentucky library system that will serve the colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, and allied fields.

Building operations to enlarge and remodel the J. C. Fant Memorial Library at the Mississippi State College for Women will begin this Spring. At a cost of \$200,000, the 100,000 book capacity will be more than doubled, and such features as air-conditioning, visual aids, micro-film facilities, a faculty and staff lounge, a Mississippi room, conference rooms and student faculty carrels, will be added. The rapidly growing Library Science Department will be housed in the enlarged first floor. This Department offers an A.B. or B.S. Degree with a major in Library Science.

The University of Miami Library has just acquired a large collection of duplicates from the Library of Congress Slavic collection. Although it will be some time before the ma-

terial can be completely processed, a preliminary survey indicates roughly 30,000 to 40,000 periodicals and 15,000 to 16,000 monographs. A start has been made in listing and checking in the periodical material, and the collection seems strongest in Russian language scientific periodicals and serials from the mid 1940's to date. There are substantial runs of most of the series published by the Russian National Academy of Science.

The purchase last October of the V. Dale Martin Colombiana Collection adds materially to the resources of the University of Florida Libraries for Latin-American research in several fields. The 1276 items, assembled by a mining engineer prior to 1941, pertain primarily to Colombia but include sufficient materials dealing with neighboring areas and with Spanish backgrounds to be of use for broader studies as well. About half of the volumes deal with history, explorations, or geography, including useful documentary materials. Another fifty deal with Indian tribes. The other principal fields, are, to use Martin's designations, "geology, petroleum and mining," with 219 items, and "laws and archives" with 237 volumes. A few publications date from as early as the 1600's but most were published in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The periodical collections are a noteworthy feature in all fields. For history, the early volumes of the *Boletín de historia y antiquedades* (1902-date), the *Revista del Archivo Nacional* (1936-1947?) and the *Biblioteca de historia nacional* of the Academia Colombiana de Historia (1902-date), combined with previous holdings, give the Library almost complete sets, of which there are few in this country. *Santafe*



y *Bogota* (1923-1930), and the *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivarian* (1926-1935?) are even less widely held. Of the valuable *Revista literaria* (1890-1894), only one other partial set is known to exist in the U. S. A.

Plans have been announced for initiating a doctoral program at the University of Miami beginning in the Fall of 1959. Initially it is proposed to offer work in ten fields. The Library Acquisitions program has been preparing for this development for some years, but still has much to accomplish. Announcement has recently been made of plans for a new building to house the Graduate School. This building is expected to be completed late this year. It will include some carrells and seminars for use until such time as the University Library building can be completed.

The Library Binding Institute has established a \$1,000 scholarship for librarians. Zack Haygood of the National Bindery Company (Atlanta) was president at the time the scholarship was set up and deserves a lion's share of the credit for it.

The University of Kentucky Library has acquired the papers and drawings (drafts and finished work) of James Guthrie, noted English artist and printer. Guthrie's Pear Tree Press won world fame, and most of its imprints, including many ephemera, are in the University of Kentucky Library.

Grants to strengthen the libraries of eighty-seven colleges have been awarded by the Association of College and Research Libraries from funds provided by grants to the American Library Association from the United States Steel Foundation, the New York Times, and the Remington Rand Division of Sperry-Rand. Nineteen of these grants were made to institutions in the Southeast. Those re-

ceiving grants were: Allen University, David Lipscomb College, Eastern Mennonite College, Emory and Henry College, Fisk University, Lynchburg College, Mary Baldwin College, Mercer University, Meredith College, Millsaps College, Tennessee Wesleyan College, Wesleyan College, William Carey College, Atlanta University, Bennett College, Converse College, Hampden-Sydney College, Talladega College and Wofford College.

A collection of nearly everything written by John Ruskin has been added to the Harwell G. Davis Library on the new campus of Howard College. There are 103 books and pamphlets, including many first issues of first editions. This collection represents most of Ruskin's titles in the bibliography compiled by Thomas J. Wise and James P. Smart.

Bids were let on March 5 for construction of a new undergraduate library for the University of South Carolina. The schedule calls for completion by the fall of 1959.

Eight grants have been made recently to county librarians in South Carolina as part of the Personnel Project made possible by the Library Services Act. The Oconee County Library, Walhalla, has employed Shirley Chastain, a recent graduate of Winthrop College, with funds from the project. Miss Chastain will be granted leave to study library science at Emory University during summer terms until she completes her degree. Grants from the project have been awarded to seven county libraries for a staff member to attend the workshop on Library Services for Young People at Louisiana State University Library School, February 23-28.

A county-wide planning dinner for National Library Week was held in Spartanburg, South Carolina, on

January 23, attended by three hundred people. The program was designed as a demonstration to those attending of the type programs desirable for organizations and committees during observance of the week in March. The printed programs distributed carried information on National Library Week and gave complete lists of all committees set up to carry out plans.

The Public Library of Columbus (Georgia), now known as the Bradley Memorial Library passed its fiftieth anniversary in October. A local newspaper printed a series of articles giving its history. The articles pointed out how the library has grown from a small collection serving only the City of Columbus to the present system serving three counties and operating two bookmobiles.

During the fall semester, eighty-six full-time students were enrolled in the Library School at Florida State University. In addition, seven classes were conducted off-campus in Panama City, West Palm Beach, DeFuniak Springs, Pensacola, Tampa, Fort Lauderdale, and Jacksonville. There were 256 students enrolled in these seven classes—all taught by members of the Library School faculty.

Davidson (N. C.) College Library has received 125 collectors items—rare first editions of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott. The donor is the Reverend Samuel M. Lindsay of Palm Beach, Florida.

On January 15, 1958, the lending and reference services to individuals and libraries outside of Chapel Hill, previously performed by the Extension and Circulation Departments, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, were combined into a new Interlibrary Center. The Center is located in the Wilson Library near the University of North Carolina and

North Carolina Union Catalogs. This central service agency will organize information and bibliographical guidance at the University of North Carolina in a joint effort with the North Carolina State Library and the libraries of Duke University, North Carolina State College and the Woman's College. I. T. Littleton, assistant librarian, Wilson Library, will be the acting director of the Center. The Center will provide three types of cooperative services, under specified conditions, to individuals and libraries in North Carolina and to research libraries throughout the country and the world: lending, reference service and referrals to other libraries.

The Board of Directors of the Chattanooga Public Library has contracted with the American Library Association for a survey of the library. The purpose of the survey is (1) to determine the need for library service in the proposed extension of the downtown business district; and (2) to relate this need to the present and future programs of the Chattanooga Public Library. The library survey is to become a part of the City's all-over plans, and the surveyors will work with local planning officials. Ernest Miller, director of the Public Library of Cincinnati, and John T. Eastlick, librarian of the Denver Public Library, are the surveyors. Eleanor Ferguson, executive secretary of the Public Libraries Division of the American Library Association, will work with the surveyors. All three were in Chattanooga the week of February 23; and the final report is due for presentation to the Library Board on May 15, 1958.

The remodeling of a county-owned building to house the McIver's Grant Public Library of Dyersburg, Tennessee, is nearing completion. The Dyersburg Woman's Club Library

and the Dyer County Library are being combined to form one library giving county-wide service. Mrs. Maxine Craddock of Dyersburg, a former teacher, is librarian. Work on combining the two book collections is going forward, and plans are to move into the building in early spring. This library is part of the Reelfoot Regional Library System.

The new Caldwell County Library, Lenoir, N. C., was open to the public on December 10. A dedication service and open house were held on Tuesday, January 14.

A new branch of the Cumberland (N. C.) Library was dedicated in Stedman on December 8. Mrs. Elizabeth Lockamy is the librarian. This is the fourth branch opened in North Carolina with help from Federal Funds.

Demonstrations of public library service in seven rural counties of Tennessee are attracting a great deal of public interest and support. An open house has been held in seven completely new or newly redecorated libraries in these counties. The demonstrations are being conducted as part of Tennessee's plan under the Library Services Act.

Members of the Birmingham High School Library Group of the Birmingham Teachers Association are accepting contributions toward a scholarship fund to be named in honor of Mildred Johnston, who died recently. Miss Johnston was librarian of Woodlawn High School for several years before accepting the librarianship of Jacksonville State Teachers College. Frances Seay, Ensley High School, and Katherine Robbins, Woodlawn High School, are in charge of soliciting funds. Plans are to give this money to the Alabama Library Association's scholarship chairman, Margaret Hughes, to be administered under the rules and regulations of

the association's scholarship loan funds. Before her death, Miss Johnston had given a check for \$250.00 to sponsor a student who wished to attend Florida State University and who was in need of financial assistance.

A luncheon meeting of the Alabama School Librarians Association was held on March 28 in Birmingham, during the annual convention of the Alabama Education Association. Nancy Wilson, Decatur High School, presided and May Hill Arbuthnot was the speaker. A highlight of the luncheon was the presentation by the president of the Jefferson County Student Library Assistants Group of two checks: one to increase the \$400.00 scholarship loan fund established at the University of Alabama; the second check to increase the Fannie Schmitt Scholarship Fund at Florence State Teachers College. These funds were derived from the annual field trip to the University of Alabama Libraries in the fall semester. Sponsor of the group this year is Martha P. Cobb, Shades Valley High School, Birmingham.

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The second Southeastern Public Library Workshop sponsored jointly by the Florida State University Library School and the Florida State Library will be held in Tallahassee on September 25-27, 1958. Mrs. Florence Craig, director of adult education, Cuyahoga County Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, will be the director. The Workshop will deal with adult books and reading and include consideration of important books, methods of encouraging adult reading, ways in which books, either alone or in combination with other media, can be used as program material for adults.

The first Southern College and Re-

search Library Workshop to be sponsored by Florida State University Library School will be held in Tallahassee from June 25-27, 1958. Ben E. Powell, librarian, Duke University, will keynote a consideration of Southern library sources and resources. Friday afternoon is reserved for fishing and touring in the Tallahassee area.

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A study of preservation of documents by lamination begun by the Paper Selection of the National Bureau of Standards on July 1, 1954, under the sponsorship of the National Archives, Army Map Service, Library of Congress and Virginia State Library, was completed on June 30, 1957. The Bureau plans to incorporate the results of the study in various articles. Pending such publication, the following brief report on the nature and conclusions of the project is given as a matter of general interest.

The purposes of the project were:

- (1) To develop specifications for cellulose acetate of commercially practicable quality that will have the maximum stability for lamination.
- (2) To determine whether pretreatment of documents with alkaline media is necessary or desirable.
- (3) To determine the increased tear and folding endurance resulting from the

use of tissue reinforcement. (4) To investigate the effect of lamination on inks and paper. (5) To develop comparative data on typical flat bed and cylindrical laminating equipment. (6) To make a preliminary study of newer plastic films.

The following results have been achieved: (1) Complete specifications for cellulose acetate laminating film of maximum stability have been developed through chemical and physical tests. One of the commercial films tested met the performance specifications. (2) It was concluded that "it appears that deacidification is highly desirable, especially if a high operating temperature is used during lamination." (3) "... it is obvious that tissue adds materially to most of the measurable strength properties of a laminated document." (4) "Lamination has little effect on paper if the paper is neutral or alkaline." No work was done on the effect of lamination on inks. (5) It was concluded that satisfactory results can be obtained with either a flat bed or cylindrical press if proper techniques were followed. (6) It was concluded that newer types of plastic film appear promising for lamination of documents, but such problems as delamination, proper adhesives and aging qualities would need to be studied in some detail.

## *SELA Nominating Committee Report*

The Nominating Committee of SELA, composed of one member from each state, submits its nominees for officers of the Association for 1958-1960, as follows:

Vice-President (President-Elect)

Mrs. Frances Neel Cheney, Acting Director

Peabody Library School  
Nashville, Tennessee

Frank Bowman Sessa, Director  
Miami Public Library  
Miami, Florida

Treasurer

Isaac Thomas Littleton, Assistant Librarian

University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Evelyn Louise Parks, Librarian  
May Memorial Library  
Burlington, North Carolina

The members of the Nominating Committee are: Mrs. Elizabeth Parks Beamguard, Alabama; Zella D. Adams, Florida; Sarah Jones, Georgia; Evelyn Schneider, Kentucky; Anona Jenkins, Mississippi; Paul Ballance, North Carolina; Estellene Walker, South Carolina; William G. Harkins, Virginia; and Dorothy E. Ryan, Tennessee, Chairman.

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## *Books*

(Continued from page 22)

Kentucky politicians, lawyers, gamblers, sportsmen, mountaineers, rivermen, and backwoods preachers. Dr. Thompson proves himself an able raconteur of the witty and of the racy, documenting much of the material. Emphasis is on the rural, the frontier, and the humorous.

Missing, barely mentioned, or underestimated are the conservative elements of Kentucky life, elements which, with the sense of humor Dr. Thompson has so well portrayed, have, perhaps, led to the moderation shown by the state in both the Civil War and racial integration. Among these are the old families going quietly about their business, social and civic affairs; the Episcopal Church, spectacular in only the parish mentioned by Dr. Thompson, but an important influence in the lives of many of the old families, in the origins of some educational institutions, and in

race relations; prominent families among the reformed Jews, who not only made important contributions in civic affairs but so lived as to command respect for their group; and urban communities, with their institutions.

There is one chapter on literature, entitled "A Handful of Kentucky Books," but other branches of the arts are hardly mentioned. Educational institutions, libraries, lecture series, and clubs, too, receive little or no attention; yet these are part of the Kentucky tradition, and Kentucky is justly proud of being the early cultural center of the West.

As an entertaining, anecdotal account of much of the picturesque in Kentucky life the *KENTUCKY TRADITION* is recommended reading.

—Katharine W. Lewis

—Margaret M. Bridwell

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